

STATE LABOR

DECISION IS MADE BY ATTORNEY GENERAL BONA-PARTE.

CANNOT BE IMPORTED

State May Advise for and Urge Immigrants to Settle, but Must Not Pay Their Passage.

Washington.—Atty. Gen. Bonaparte has rendered a decision which will put an end to all these efforts to divert the tide of European immigration from the north Atlantic cities to the south and southwest.

The attorney general holds that under the new law it will be illegal to pay the passage of immigrants, whether that payment is made by the state or an individual. This decision knocks in the head all the carefully prepared plans of the South Carolina immigration bureau and also the plans which have been under consideration by a number of other states.

The attorney general holds that under the old law the importation of Belgians, Germans, and others by South Carolina, even though their passage money was paid and they were promised places, was legal, because there was no expressed contract which would have held both immigrants and representatives of the states.

Under the new law, however, the attorney general declares, the states will be permitted only to advertise and to urge immigrants to settle within its borders. They have no other exemptions and cannot pay the passage of immigrants. If they do, officers of the state become liable and the immigrant will be turned back.

This decision by Atty. Gen. Bonaparte is a severe blow to the states which have been preparing for a foreign campaign to supply the demands of labor. More than that, it is a complete turning down of the department of commerce and labor, which has been preparing not only to recognize but actually to assist the movement of immigration into the south and west, where there is a great demand for labor.

SPAIN AND UNITED STATES.

New Spanish Minister Declares Object of His Mission.

Washington.—"My mission to the United States is to help cement new ties of friendship," said Senor Don Ramon Pina, the new Spanish minister, in an interview.

"I have not come here to remind the American government that it defeated us, but to help both countries to live down the unpleasant past."

"Please do not consider me irreverent; but if Admiral Dewey won his victory over our navy in Manila bay by 'divine aid,' I think it must have been the God of War—the aid that iron gave him in conquering wood."

Senor Pina said that his country has prospered since the war, and intimated that defeat by America developed into a benefit.

"It caused the people to awake to the realization," he said, "that they must be up and doing to keep pace with the times, particularly with American progress. Following this both political and commercial conditions have greatly improved."

Senor Pina is the first Spanish minister at Washington since the retirement of Senor Ojeda in 1905. Since then the legation has been in charge of Louis Pastor, first secretary.

BECAUSE HE LOVED HER SO.

Discarded by Object of His Affections, Cleveland Man Shoots Self.

Cleveland, O.—Repulsed by the woman with whom he was in love, Henry De Burt, a prominent contractor, fired a bullet into his head, while standing in the doorway of the woman's home, 1416 Prospect avenue, one of Cleveland's fashionable residence streets. De Burt was removed to a hospital in a dying condition.

Mrs. Florence Patterson was the object of his affections.

TALKED TO DEATH.

Bill to Extend Suffrage to Women in Great Britain.

London.—The bill to extend the right of suffrage to women was defeated in the house of commons, where it was talked to death without coming to a vote. Supporters of the bill made a very determined attempt to secure a vote, but the speaker declined to accept a motion of closure. The bill is thus killed for the present session of parliament.

PREACHER JARS LEGISLATURE.

Members Here "to Draw Pay, Draw Cords and Draw Poker."

Sacramento, Cal.—A sensation was caused in the general assembly when Rev. Mr. Schlever regretted that the Sunday law, the anti-prizefight and anti-race track bills and other moral measures had failed to pass the legislature, and deplored that so many members were evidently here "to draw pay, draw cords and draw poker."

NO WAR WITH THE KAISER

READY TO SIGN A COMMERCIAL TREATY WITH U. S.

France Makes Threat of Retaliation—Volume of Trade With Both Countries.

Washington.—Just at a time when France is talking about imposing restrictions on American commerce, Germany, with the wise diplomacy which has been so characteristic of the kaiser's government since Baron Sternburg came to the United States, practically has concluded an agreement extending the *modus vivendi* between the two countries for at least another year. This means that the United States will continue to have the benefit of the lowest German tariff rates on all of our products for another year from next June.

Root and Sternburg Agree.
A conference was held between Baron Sternburg and Secretary Root as a conclusion of the series of similar conferences, several of which have been participated in by the president. As a result of this Baron Sternburg has received assurances that the agreement will be put in shape for signature so that he can carry it back to Germany himself when he sails for home April 9.

This will be the termination of the threatening condition of affairs between the two countries, so far as commerce is concerned, and it is a peculiar personal triumph for Secretary Root and Baron Sternburg. They have between them avoided a commercial war, which could not fail to be disastrous to both countries.

Our Trade with Germany.
About a year ago Germany gave notice that unless the United States was prepared to enter into reciprocity agreements the maximum tariff rates of the German empire would be applied on all articles produced in this country. The effect of this course would be to destroy American trade in Germany, which is not a pleasant thing to contemplate, because last year our exports to the fatherland amounted to the respectable total of \$234,742,102. Our imports from Germany at the same time amounted to \$135,142,596. That means, of course, that we sold Germany about \$100,000,000 more than we bought of her, so that in case of a disastrous tariff war between the two countries the United States would be a heavy loser.

France and Maximum Tariff.
Cable dispatches indicate that the French government is about to put into effect the maximum tariff against the United States. There is suspicion here that this threat is caused by knowledge reaching Paris that the agreement between Secretary Root and Baron Sternburg is about to be signed.

The trade of the United States with France is by no means as important as that with Germany. Our exports to France for the fiscal year 1906 were only \$97,892,480, or a good deal less than half the value of goods we sold to Germany. On the other hand, our imports from France were \$108,415,350, so that our sales and purchases with the great European republic are nearly equal. We should, therefore, gain about as much as we would lose on a commercial war with France, and would be in a particularly good position to carry it on, because our foreign trade with Germany would be intact for at least a year from next June.

A JAPANESE MILITARY ENGINEER.
Died in Mexico Before Reaching the United States.
Guadalajara, Mex.—One of the Japanese who deserted the construction camps of the Mexican Central railroad died a few days ago at the Santo Domingo mine of the Ampara Mining Co., in the Etzlan district of this state. His papers were turned over to the general manager of the company, and it was found he was a military engineer in the employ of the Japanese government. Before his death the Japanese engineer stated that he was on his way to the United States.

SPOONER COUNSEL FOR HILL.
Fifty Thousand Dollars a Year, with Headquarters in New York.
Minneapolis, Minn.—John C. Spooner, of Wisconsin, who resigned his seat in the senate, is to become chief counsel and general adviser of James J. Hill and the many big interests which Hill represents. Mr. Spooner will make New York city his headquarters, and will receive a salary of \$50,000 a year. This nails the story that Spooner is going with Harriman.

A Preacher Gets Busy.
Burlington, Ia.—Reverend Nabeth Osborne, pastor of the First Congregational church, has begun circulating a petition asking President Roosevelt to dismiss Assistant Secretary of State Bacon, who is said to have attended the dinner given by Stanford White, in which the "girl in the pie" figured.

Let the Japs Have the Trade.
New York.—If the Great Northern steamship Dakota is lost, as seems almost certain, James J. Hill will not replace the vessel. He says that he does not expect to build any more ships under the American flag, and that, so far as the traffic which the Great Northern Steamship Co. would lose because of the loss of the Dakota was concerned, the Japanese lines would be compelled to care for it. It was to give impetus to trade with the Orient that Mr. Hill built the Dakota and her sister ship, the Minnesota.

THIRTY-FOUR LIVES LOST.
Two Vessels Foundered During a Heavy Gale in the North Sea.
Berlin.—A dispatch from Cuxhaven reports the loss of 34 lives by the foundering of two vessels—a German cargo steamer, the George Wottern, and a trawler—during a heavy gale in the North sea.

The dispatch says no further details have been received, but that it is believed those drowned comprised all aboard both vessels.

DOWIE DEAD

THE FOUNDER OF A SECT AND A CITY EXPIRED REPEATING SCRIPTURE.

NO RELATIVE WITH HIM

Shiloh House, Where He Died, Immediately Seized by Receiver for Benefit of Creditors of Zion City.

Chicago.—John Alexander Dowie, one of the remarkable characters of modern religious history, died at his residence, Shiloh house, in Zion City. The founder of the Christian Catholic Apostolic church, a sect that had its followers in every quarter of the globe, passed away peacefully after a period of unconsciousness.

The end was not unexpected. For hours the old leader, deserted by all except a few faithful followers, had been sinking slowly. Paralysis and a complication of dropsy and other maladies caused death. No relative was with him at the last. Repulsed when they made a final effort to see him three months ago, neither his wife Jane nor his son Gladstone was at his bedside when the end came.

Mrs. Dowie and her son arrived several hours after his death from Ben MacDhul, their home in Michigan, which is practically all that remains of the wealth once controlled by Dowie, estimated to have been many millions.

Receiver Takes Shiloh House.
Soon after Dr. Dowie's death Shiloh house, with its furnishings, was seized

President Roosevelt to Look Into Child Labor Question

Washington, March 7.—President Roosevelt has taken up the question of investigating the child labor problem, provision for which was made by congress at the session just concluded. He discussed the matter with Representative Crumpacker Thursday.

The bill as passed provides that the investigation shall be made by the secretary of commerce and labor, which means that the work must be done by Commissioner Neill of the bureau of labor, who was also in consultation with the president.

One stumbling block to the president is that the investigation shall be made by employees of the government

by Receiver John C. Hatley in the name of the United States court, for the benefit of the creditors of Zion City. The house is valued at \$50,000 and the furnishings at \$80,000.

The future of Zion City, it was declared by General Overseer Wilbur Glenn Voliva, Dowie's successor as head of the church, will not be affected by the death of the founder. Receiver Hatley made the same announcement.

Friends who realized that the end was near sat up with Dowie all night. Among them was Judge V. V. Barnes. Although Judge Barnes, Zion City's chief legal adviser, was one of the leaders who deserted Dowie for Voliva, his heart always remained faithful to the former head of the church, and he continued to advise him and act in a measure as the intermediary between Dowie and Voliva.

Last Hours of Old Leader.
Dowie was unconscious. At times his mind would wander. Now he would fancy that he was leading the Restoration Host during the trip that he made to New York in the zenith of his greatness—the evangelistic invasion that marked the beginning of his downfall.

At other times his mind took him back to the scene of triumphs and struggles in London and other great cities that he had visited during his tour around the world. His troubles with Voliva, the revolt of his followers, and the financial difficulties of his church were all subjects that were touched upon during those last hours of mind wandering.

Prayers and parts of hymns were murmured from time to time by the lips of the venerable man, whose pallid face, shrunken and emaciated form, told plainly of the long and unsuccessful fight with disease. Dowie, who was just 60 years old, had crowded into his eventful life the experience of a century, and apparently the full measure of a cycle of years had descended upon him.

Begins to Sing Hymns.
In his last conscious moments, while his followers were weeping softly about his bedside, Dowie began to sing the hymn, "Joy to the World, the Lord Has Come."

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HARRIMAN'S "FAREWELL"

MAGNATE'S VIEWS ON TARIFF, CURRENCY, CORPORATIONS.

Before Leaving Washington for New York, He Gives 15 Newspaper Men His Ideas.

Washington.—E. H. Harriman granted a farewell interview to 15 newspaper men, announcing that he would return to New York and stop talking for publication. Mr. Harriman discussed:

Transportation problems.
Railroad legislation.
The tariff.

The currency question.
The attitude of the public toward railroad corporations.

The probability of a panic in the future.

Currency and Tariff.

"I think the currency and the tariff questions should be settled in a more definite way before congress, and the present administration devote so much precious time to regulating the railroads," said Mr. Harriman. "The interests of the country demand that there should be some modification of the tariff, but since we have no McKinley or Dingley, I fear the prospects for such legislation is not very encouraging."

Probability of a Panic.

"The United States will not always enjoy the prosperity that has prevailed during the last decade. Hard times certainly will come again, unless congress and the people generally change their tactics towards railroads and corporate interests."

Railroad Rates.
As an argument against the tendency

appointed under the civil service laws and regulations.

It is said to be likely that the president will issue an order for a special examination by the civil service commission for a special register. This examination will be taken by such men as the president may consider for the work, and under conditions that will insure their getting through safely. After the register made up by the commission the president will have Secretary Straus select the men in the usual way. This will insure the appointment of James B. Reynolds, who made the beef and other investigations for the president, and men of the character of qualification the president regards as suitable.

Cossacks with Lances.

The gendarmes by this time had been reinforced by detachments of the chevalier guards, who cleared the roadway amid curses of derision from the sidewalks. Finally a large force of Cossacks, armed with lances, arrived. The spiteful, red-pennoned weapons, which never before had been brought out in street demonstrations, took all the heart out of the crowd.

Started Toward Winter Palace.

A tumultuous crowd, estimated to number close to 40,000 persons, with red banners flying, and accompanied by the music of revolutionary chants, started toward the central quarter of the city, where the Winter Palace of the emperor is located. Few elements of the prelude of "Red Sunday" were lacking, and the command "fire" would have precipitated similar massacre. But the present prefect of St. Petersburg, Gen. Drachevski, followed another course, and dispersed the procession by charges of mounted gendarmes armed with whips.

MIKE McDONALD'S WIFE.

A Coroner's Jury Not Sure She Killed Artist Guerin.

Chicago.—A coroner's jury has been unable to determine whether Webster Guerin, the artist, who was found dead in his studio, came to his death from a shot fired by himself or by Mrs. Michael McDonald, who was in the studio at the time of the shooting, and is now under arrest charged with killing Guerin.

The jury was out for over eight hours and finally decided to return an open verdict.

The case will now go to the grand jury and the criminal court. After the verdict, Coroner Peter Hoffman said:

"I am of the opinion that the verdict will be approved in the criminal court. In the evidence produced at the inquest there was nothing to show conclusively that Guerin was shot by the woman, while there was testimony that gave rise to a reasonable doubt, and this undoubtedly influenced the jury in their decision."

BURTON'S TIME NEAR OUT.
His Six Months' Term Shortened 30 Days for Good Behavior.

Abilene, Kan.—Former Senator Joseph R. Burton, of Kansas, will be released on March 22 from the Ironton (Mo.) jail, where he is serving a six months' sentence for practicing before the post office department as attorney for an alleged get-rich-quick company of St. Louis. His six months' term is shortened 30 days for good behavior.

The Aged Leader of Salvation Army.
New York.—Gen. William Booth, the aged leader of the Salvation Army, arrived here from London. He will spend two days as the guest of his daughter, Commander Miss Eva Booth, who is in charge of the American work of organization, and then will leave for Montreal, Toronto, Ottawa, Vancouver and Seattle, whence he will sail for Japan. After a short stay in that kingdom he will go to India, and thence return to England. In the fall he will again come to the United States for a general tour.

Grave of Nancy Hanks Lincoln.
Indianapolis, Ind.—Gov. Hanley has signed the bill under which the state will take charge of the grounds in which is located the grave of Nancy Hanks Lincoln. The governor will appoint a commission.

Editor Shoots Man in Neck.
Missouri Valley, Ia.—Editor A. H. Sniff of the Harrison County News met threats with a revolver and his victim, Mart Brundage, now lies at his home with a dangerous wound in the neck. Sniff surrendered to the sheriff.

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WHIP MEN

GREAT PROCESSIONS OF "REDS" AND STUDENTS IN ST. PETERSBURG'S STREETS.

CZAR'S SOLDIERS BUSY

March Toward the Winter Palace Broken Up by Gendarmes, Who Vigorously Ply the Whip to Paraders.

St. Petersburg.—The opening of the duma, or lower house of the Russian parliament, although in itself devoid of incident, was made the occasion of a great revolutionary demonstration by the St. Petersburg proletariat and students, which resulted in several encounters between the police and the populace, and more or less serious injury to a number of the latter. The situation was such that the authorities finally were forced to fill the streets with military, as in the ominous days of the Trepoff regime.

The Crimson Banner.

When the deputies emerged after the adjournment of the session, the temper of the crowd was fired by speeches from social revolutionary members, a dozen of whom mounted upon the shoulders of their followers, and harranged those present upon the necessity of organizing to support parliament against the government. Red handkerchiefs began to flutter above the heads of the crowd, and then the crimson banners appeared like magic. The crowd, singing the Marseillaise and battle songs of the Russian revolution, moved slowly down the avenue, stopping at intervals to listen to speeches and to sing.

Gendarmes Use Whips.

Meanwhile the authorities had hastily concentrated a strong force of gendarmes, which charged the head of the procession when it reached the Litovny Prospect, one of the main business avenues. The gendarmes plied their whips vigorously, and in one case used the flats of their sabers. The crowd made two unsuccessful attempts to reassemble.

Cossacks with Lances.

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THE OPIUM TRAFFIC

UNITED STATES TAKES LEAD IN WAR UPON "WORLD'S CURSE."

International Conference Which Shall Devise Measure for Suppression of Use of the Drug.

Washington, March 12.—The United States government has taken the initiative in inaugurating a new war upon the opium vice. Following a careful sounding of Great Britain, China and Japan, the three countries directly interested, Assistant Secretary of State Bacon, with the approval of President Roosevelt, has extended an invitation to all the powers having possessions in the far east to participate in an international conference which shall devise measures for the suppression of the use of opium if this be possible, or at least its restriction.

Negotiations on this subject have been in progress since last September. At that time the president received from Bishop Charles H. Bret, since 1902 bishop of the Episcopal church for the Philippine Islands, a letter calling his attention to the spread of opium smoking in the archipelago, and urging that international measures be taken by which the vice could be eradicated, not only in the American possessions but throughout the east. President Roosevelt referred his letter to Assistant Secretary Bacon; Mr. Root at the time being in South America, and the latter at once sent instructions to the American ambassador at London directing him to ascertain from the British government if it would take part in such a conference.

Britain Favors Plan.

The assent of Great Britain was a prime requisite because India is the home of the opium poppy, and the total value of the trade is \$31,000,000 annually. Moreover, as is generally known, the British government forced war on China in 1839 for the purpose of compelling the admission of opium, and this war proved the entering wedge into Chinese commercial and political isolation.

To the gratification of the president and Mr. Bacon the reply of the British government was favorable, it being stated that a representative would be sent to an anti-opium conference, if other nations interested in the trade would participate. Perhaps the action of the British authorities was influenced by the fact that the Indian trade in this drug was being menaced by the growth of the poppy in China itself. Sir Robert Hart, for years head of the Chinese customs service, estimated several years ago that the total production of opium in China amounted to 20,000,000 pounds per annum, while the imports averaged about 6,600,000 pounds. During the last 20 years there has been a rapid increase in the area of poppy cultivation in China and now opium is produced in greater or less quantity in every province.

Chinese authorities in 1903 sought the approval of the British government to an increase in the tax on imported opium, but the British government declined unless an equal increase was made in the tax on the native production.

Japan Would Stop Traffic.

Having secured the approval of Great Britain, Mr. Bacon turned to Japan and ascertained that that government also would take part in a conference. The disposition of the Japanese government was most friendly, not only because of its desire to end the use of opium at home, but also to suppress it in its colony at Formosa and in Korea, which is under its protection and in southern Manchuria, where so many Japanese are establishing themselves.

Then representations were made to China. That government for years has been anxious to stop opium smoking. It is estimated that four out of every ten Chinese use the drug. Many attempts have been made in the past to suppress the habit by stringent laws, but these were never enforced except here and there by energetic and patriotic viceroys, who were not themselves addicted to the vice and felt that it was sapping the strength of the nation. Perhaps one reason why the laws were not enforced effectively was the severity of the penalty imposed for its violation—strangulation.

"THE SALOON MUST GO."

Knoxville Votes by Nearly 2,000 Votes to Close Them.

Knoxville, Tenn.—Knoxville, by a majority of nearly 2,000 votes, has decided that the saloons must go. Under a state law granting incorporated cities the right to say whether or not they desire to license saloons, an election was held as an expression of sentiment. Six months' time will be allowed the saloons to close and quit.

STARTING OUT YOUNG.

Four-Year-Old